

## ITALIANS ADVANCE AT MANY POINTS

Reach Main Austrian Line of  
Resistance in the  
Val Sugana.

### MONTE MAGGIO TAKEN

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 30.—The Italian line in the region between the Val Lagarina and the Val Sugana has been pushed forward still further until it has reached the main Austrian line of resistance. The Italians occupied yesterday the Valmorbia in the area of the Val Sugana, and are now conducting an offensive to the northwest of Pustina, in the Cosmanon region.

Further east, the line of the Posina Valley (between the town of Griso, northwest of Monte Maggio, positions in the Zaza Valley and Monte Scatolani and Scogliani). Monte Civarion and the Zellenogel in the Suzana Valley, are also in the hands of the Italians, and in the upper Fella Valley they have reached Leopoldskirchen.

In the Isone zone the Italian offensive was continued yesterday with the capture of Hills 76 and 104 in the Montefalco district. The Austrians under the counter offensive at Monte San Michele and San Marino, on the Dobrodo plateau, attacking the Italian lines under cover of gas. The attacks were repulsed with losses.

The official statement issued by the Italian War Office today follows:

Between the Adige and the Brenta we have reached the main line of resistance where the enemy is strongly entrenched, supported by batteries and machine guns. We have occupied the Valmorbia line (in the Vallara) and the southern slopes of Monte Spil (northeast of Valmorbia) and have attacked the Cosmanon area (northwest of Pustina).

On the Posina line, Griso (northwest of Monte Maggio), the southern side of Monte Scatolani, the Zaza Valley, between Scatolani and Scogliani, and the positions of Monte Scatolani and Scogliani have been occupied.

In the Suzana Valley we occupied the slopes of Monte Civarion (south of Castelnuovo), taking 155 prisoners, and the southern slopes of the Zellenogel, taking 155 prisoners.

In the upper Fella Valley we advanced to Leopoldskirchen and Monte Scatolani, southeast of Leopoldskirchen.

At Monte San Michele and San Marino, the enemy made attacks, but were driven back, and 403 prisoners were taken. In the Isone-Montefalco area, Hills 76 and 104 were captured and 400 prisoners were taken.

The official statement on the operations in the Italian theatre issued today says merely:

All Italian attacks were repulsed.

### RUSSIAN RETREAT IN PERSIA.

Turks Report Repulse of Foe East of Serail.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via London, June 30.—Turkish positions east of Serail were repulsed, and the Russian forces retired from their fortified positions, retreating toward Kermid, according to an official statement issued today by the Turkish War Department.

The statement is as follows:

After two desperate Russian attacks against our positions east of Serail on June 27, which were without result, but in which the Russians suffered heavy losses, the enemy left his fortified positions east of Serail in our hands and withdrew in the direction of Kermid, six miles to the southeast of Serail. Our troops are pursuing the enemy.

### TUAN HEADS CHINESE CABINET.

Late Premier Tang Becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PEKING, June 30.—The appointment of a compromise Cabinet headed by Tuan Ching-i, Premier and War Minister, was announced today by Li Yuan-hung, Premier of the Chinese republic.

Tang Shao-yi, Premier under the late President Yuan Shih-kai, is made Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The personnel of the Cabinet is as follows:

President—Tuan Ching-i.  
Foreign Affairs—Tang Shao-yi.  
Interior—Tsu Shih-yung.  
Justice—Chang Yao-tsung.  
Education—Sun Hsiung-yi.  
Communication—Wang To-hsien.  
Finance—Chen Chin-tao.

### PARLIAMENT CALLED TO ADOPT PERMANENT CONSTITUTION.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The State Department today received a telegram from the American Legation in Peking stating that President Li Yuan-hung last night issued mandates summoning Parliament to resume its sessions on July 1 and to adopt a permanent constitution for China.

The Nankin law of October 5, 1913, will continue in force until superseded, and the constitution concluded subsequent to the dissolution of Parliament in May, 1914, will be recognized as valid, as will also all laws and mandates except those specifically cancelled. The council of state and executive attached to the Administration court have been abolished.

### LANSING TO PROD GERMANY.

Sends Information as to Punishment in Sussex Case.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Germany apparently is unwilling to reply to the informal request of the United States for information concerning the punishment meted out to the German submarine commander who was responsible for the torpedoing of the Channel packet Sussex, and Secretary of State Lansing now telegrams making this request formal and categorical. An American Ambassador General at Berlin has so far been unable to learn what the punishment was or whether it was ever put into effect.

The request for this information was made weeks ago and Mr. Gerard informally took the matter up with Berlin on behalf of the United States. It is understood the German Government informed him that the information would be supplied in the course. Subsequently a was unofficially reported that the submarine commander was decorated and was ready to accept punishment at all, but this fact never has been confirmed.

Secretary Lansing has waited patiently for the information desired, but now that weeks have elapsed without getting it he contemplates pressing the matter for an answer.

### BRITISH REVENUES GAINING.

Increase of \$100,000,000 for First Quarter of Fiscal Year.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, June 30.—British revenue for the first quarter of the current financial year shows an increase of £21,000,000 (\$100,000,000), as compared with the same quarter of the previous year. The increase is due to the custom duties of £10,000,000 (\$48,000,000), income tax of £10,000,000 (\$48,000,000), and excess profits duty of £1,000,000 (\$4,800,000).

## AUSTRIANS FLEE IN PANIC AS RUSSIANS WIN OBERTYN

Forces Rapidly Withdrawn From Neighborhood of Strategic City of Kolomea, in Southern Galicia, Which Is Reported Captured.

### Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 30.—The town of Obertyn, in southeastern Galicia, thirteen miles northeast of Kolomea, the immediate goal of the Russian centre in the new drive, fell to Gen. Lechitsky today, according to the night report of the Russian War Office.

Late unofficial dispatches from Petrograd to-night state that Kolomea has already been captured by the Russians. Vienna officially admits that owing to the pressure of "superior forces of the enemy" the Austro-Hungarians were forced to withdraw their lines "west and southwest of Kolomea." The fighting, the Austrian War Office adds, is bitter in the area northwest of Kuty, which is in the region in which Kolomea is situated.

The admission of the forced withdrawal indicates that the Austro-Hungarians are ready to abandon, under the screen of stubborn rear guard fighting, the most strategic point in southern Galicia, the town of Kolomea, on the Czernowitz-Lemberg and Zalesky-Rumunsky and Czernowitz-Delaty railway, in short the city controls the entire railway net in a radius of about sixty miles.

### "Panic Stricken Flight."

Petrograd asserts that the Austrian retreat has turned into a "panic stricken" flight, convoys of arms being left behind and prisoners being captured as the pursuit goes on.

With Obertyn the neighboring villages fell into Russian hands, Gen. Lechitsky seems to be rapidly approaching Kolomea.

Further north, in southern Volhynia, the Russians today recorded their first success since the German reinforcements stiffened the Austrian resistance and held the Muscovite advance in check. Petrograd announces the occupation of Covernano at the confluence of the Lipa and the Stry, about eight miles from the Galician frontier.

The German War Office this afternoon stated that on Gen. von Linsingen's front (in Volhynia) Russian counter attacks were repulsed, but more than 100 prisoners and seven machine guns were captured. A small encounter occurred in the north, southwest of Dvinsk, resulting in the favor of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's troops.

### Austrians Admit Retreat.

The Austrian official statement follows:

Near Pletyn the Russians were repulsed.

Northwest of Kuty there is bitter

### fighting. As a result of pressure on the part of the superior forces of the enemy we have withdrawn our lines west and southwest of Kolomea.

The Russian official statement follows:

In the region south of the Dniester we are pursuing the enemy. The head of the Austrian line, which is leaving behind a large number of convoys. Military material and more prisoners have been brought in.

Despatches received here say the town of Obertyn was taken after a fight, as well as villages in the neighborhood, north and south.

Northwest of the confluence of the Rivers Lipa and Stry our detachments, under command of Col. Grembecky, approached and overpowered the settlement of Covernano and village of the same name and took possession. After having put the garrison of Covernano to the bayonet, we took possession of the village to which the enemy had fled in panic. Some prisoners were taken by us.

An action is in progress near the village of Pletyn, northwest of Kuty. In the course of one of the combats here Gen. Count Keller was wounded.

### Repulse of Germans.

Near the village of Solovine, between the rivers Stokhod and Stry, to the west of Sokul, the Germans attempted to take the offensive after emitting clouds of gas, which failed to reach our lines and which were partly blown back in the direction of the enemy. The German attack was repulsed, but an artillery duel continued.

Yesterday morning enemy aviators dropped thirty bombs on Lutsk. On the Dvina front the enemy attacked Higa and the village of Higa. The Germans last evening attempted to move forward, but were thrown back by our gun fire.

On the evening of Wednesday night and heavy German artillery opened a violent fire on our trenches in the Niemien sector, northeast of Novo Grodek. Under cover of this fire the enemy crossed the Niemien and occupied the woods east of the village of Ghneshtche.

The German statement follows:

Apart from an encounter, which resulted in our favor north of Lake Ilsen, southwest of Dvinsk, nothing of moment is reported from the northern portion of the front.

An army group of Field Marshal von Linsingen—Counter attacks made on positions from which our troops recently drove the Russians were futile. We captured more than 100 prisoners and seven machine guns.

## WILSON ASKED TO SAVE CASEMENT

White House Deluged With Telegrams Asking President to Intercede.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The White House is being besieged with requests from all parts of the country that the President take some step to aid Sir Roger Casement, convicted in England of treason and sentenced to death.

Many of the telegrams ask that the President intercede with the British Government. Whether the President will feel able to do anything in the matter has not been disclosed.

The President's friends are especially interested in the case of Sir Roger because they feel that the President has been damaged in Irish circles by the circulation of a report that his arrest was due to information found in the papers of Wolfe von Igel, the German attaché, and transmitted to Great Britain by the United States.

The report, which is characterized as false, but is still upheld in some quarters unfriendly to Mr. Wilson.

Senator Martine of New Jersey today introduced a resolution asking the President to intercede to suspend sentence until a new trial can be obtained. Mr. Martine asked that his resolution be taken up immediately, but Senator Stone declined to do so.

The introduction of the resolution was due to the presence in Washington of Mr. Agnes Newman of New York, sister of Sir Roger Casement. She interviewed Chairman Stone, Senator Martine and Senator James and Senator Martine among others. While she was the recipient of much sympathy, the Senators pointed out to her that the right to interfere was doubtful.

### EFFORT FOR CLEMENCY.

Industrial Manchester "Guardian" Fears Irish Recrimination.

LONDON, June 30.—A plea for mercy for Sir Roger Casement, condemned to death, is made in the Manchester Guardian.

The newspaper says that no other prisoner but death could be imposed on the prisoner by the court, but bases its plea for mercy on the grounds that Sir Roger was a fanatic and his crimes were free from sordid selfishness or meanness.

"The death penalty does nothing to kill such dreams as his," the paper says. "Rather it will give them life. For the sake of the new Ireland which we hope to see it is a moment for clemency."

Other newspapers point out that the execution of Casement probably would have a very bad effect on the Irish situation and on that ground are inclined to favor mercy.

### IRISH WOMEN TO SELL POSTERS.

Will Raise Money for Sinn Fein Victims at Police Games.

The Women's Irish Relief Society will sell flowers to-day at the Sinn Fein Police Games at the Police Grounds in the relief of the widows and orphans of Ireland whose fathers, husbands and brothers were killed in the recent Sinn Fein rebellion in Dublin.

Preparations are being made for an entire week of Irish activities beginning Monday of next week. A picnic will be held on June 10 in Cooper Union. For the intervening days other activities are planned.

### BRITISH SEA LINES MERGED.

P. & O. and New Zealand Company Are Consolidated.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, June 30.—The fusion of the P. & O. and New Zealand Company, which owns the Federal Line, is announced. The arrangement is subject to the consent of the Government and the confirmation of the shareholders of the companies.

## CHAPMAN SLAIN ON ERRAND OF MERCY

Flier Was Taking Oranges to American Comrade in Hospital.

### FRANCE PAYS TRIBUTE.

PARIS, June 30.—Corporal Victor Chapman of the American Flying Squadron was killed last week while bringing some oranges to a wounded comrade, Sergt. Balsley of San Antonio, Texas, who was in a hospital near the American squadron's headquarters.

Chapman heard of the desire of his fellow aviator for some oranges, secured a bagful, and started in his aeroplane toward the hospital. While flying in that direction he saw in the distance a battle between aeroplanes. He flew toward the scene and found three French aeroplanes fighting four German ones.

Chapman swooped down from above on the German aeroplanes with his machine gun spitting lead. His fire downed two of the German aeroplanes. Capt. Boelcke, the famous German flier, who was in the fight, enraged Corporal Chapman and raked his aeroplane, hitting it in a vital spot. Chapman was dashed to death within the German lines.

The semi-official statement relating the death of the American aviator announces that a religious service will be held in the memory of "this citizen of the United States, who, inspired by sentiments of lofty idealism, gave his life to the cause of the Allies."

### SERVICE FOR CHAPMAN.

Trinity Scene of Memorial to Aviator Killed in France.

A memorial service for Corporal Victor Emmanuel Chapman, the young aviator officially eulogized by the French Government as "this citizen of the United States," will be held at Trinity Church yesterday morning.

The service, inspired by sentiments of lofty idealism, gave his life for the cause of the Allies," was held by the Trinity Church yesterday morning. It lasted only half an hour and at its close the organist played the "Marseillaise" for the American has taken his place in the affectionate remembrance of La Patrie as one of the "sons of France."

Wreaths at the altar were tied with the tricolor and above the chancel rail the American and French flags were entwined.

The Rev. W. R. Kinead, senior curate of the church, led the service. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Drury of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., which Victor Chapman attended. The Rev. Dr. Prescott E. Evans of Harvard University and the Rev. Edwin J. Van Etten of New York.

The parents of Victor Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. John Jay Chapman, other relatives and many friends were in the pews. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Townsend, Mrs. Henry Parkman of Boston and many others. After the service they were sent to hospitals and the Tombs.

The full choir of Trinity chanted the thirty-ninth Psalm—"Lord, let the know mine end and the number of my days," and prayers were said by Dr. Van Etten. There was no address. The congregation stood while the "Marseillaise" was played.

Mrs. John Jay Chapman placed a wreath in the chapel of the Tombs yesterday. Her son, who was killed in action, was buried in the cemetery of the French Republic.

### WEAKEN VERDUN LINE.

German Take Troops From Other Points to Aid Von Hindenburg.

By FREDERICK PALMER.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 29 (Thursday).—Through raids covered by a continuous bombardment the British have taken four prisoners by whom they have identified every German battalion opposite our lines.

Some prisoners said that our fire was so heavy it drove the Germans from their trenches so that they were unable to bring up food to the front line for three days.

Now it is known that the Germans have withdrawn from the Verdun front the Eleventh Bavarian Division and the Twenty-second Reserve Corps, and from Champagne front the Tenth Corps for reinforcements of Von Hindenburg's lines, probably also three additional divisions from the British front recently.

Another report states that the Eleventh Bavarians refused to attack Verdun again, whereupon an order was issued that every tenth man be shot. The King of Bavaria intervened, and the Kaiser decided that the Eleventh should go to the Eastern front.

There has been no cessation in the British bombardment along the whole line during the last twenty-four hours. The weather continues to be overcast, with spurts of rain. Going along the lines the British appear to be firing two shells to the German's one and at some points in the British concentration the German guns have been strangely silent, as if awaiting events.

### RED CROSS FUND \$20,000,000.

Remarkable Success of Campaign of the London "Times."

LONDON, June 30.—The Red Cross fund of the Times reached a total of \$20,000,000 today. This is the largest amount ever raised in such a campaign by a newspaper.

Among the subscriptions was \$5,000 from a benefit performance given by E. H. Sothorn. British farmers subscribed \$125,000 of the sum.

## THIAMONT AGAIN IN FRENCH HANDS

Continued from First Page.

led by the French War Office this afternoon says, "literally buried" by the bombardment. The position was retaken by a counter attack later in the morning.

The afternoon communiqué follows:

In Belgium last night at about 11 o'clock, following a preparatory artillery fire, German forces attacked the salient of our line near the road between Nieuport and Lombartzyde. A counter attack was at once delivered, which drove the enemy out of one section of trench where they had gained a footing.

Between Chaulnes and Roye a strong German reconnoitring party, caught under our fire, was dispersed before it could reach our trenches. Between the Oise and the Aisne two other German patrols also were dispersed in like manner, one in front of Quevenieres and the other at a point to the northeast of Vinare.

In Champagne a minor attack of the enemy with hand grenades upon our advanced posts to the west of the Butte de Meul was easily repulsed.

On the left bank of the Meuse the Germans last night renewed their offensive activity against our positions stretching from the Bois d'Avocourt to a point to the east of Hill 204. They directed their fire chiefly against our line a series of very violent attacks. These were preceded by intense bombardments and accompanied by the throwing of flaming liquid. Between the Bois d'Avocourt and Hill 204 all their endeavors were broken by our fire, which inflicted heavy losses upon them.

To the east of Hill 204, after several fruitless assaults, the enemy succeeded in taking possession of a fortified work in our first line, the garrison of which had been literally buried by the German bombardment. At about 4 o'clock in the morning a brilliant counter attack on the part of our troops resulted in our again becoming masters of this work.

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### MORE BRITISH GAINS.

German Supporting Line Near Neuve Chapelle Pierced.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, June 30.—The British raiding activity at Neuve Chapelle, which began on the night of June 27, continued last night with increased strength. Many prisoners were taken by the raiders, the official report from British Headquarters announced tonight. The use of the word "many" is taken to indicate an increasing success for this method of warfare.

One strong raiding party operating south of Neuve Chapelle penetrated to the German supporting line. A British mine exploded south of Auchy les La Bassées and occupied the crater. Under cover of a heavy bombardment the enemy attempted a raid in the same neighborhood, but was driven back by rifle fire.

Northeast of Encre and about the Hohenzollern redoubt and vicinity the enemy exploded mines without doing damage.

The weather yesterday was unfavorable to active work as a result of one of the few combats an enemy aeroplane was brought down with a damaged engine.

The German heavy artillery was active during the day between Souchez and the Hohenzollern redoubt and about Wicourt.

The activity of the last three days has now assumed the character of a definite and determined bombardment of the enemy's positions along practically the whole British front. An unofficial despatch from British Headquarters in France received here to-night says:

"So far the enemy's reply has been light. He has used heavy guns freely, at some points employing lacrymatory gas, but has been unable to make any use of the fact of his present resistance as any measure of his ultimate power to reply, but hitherto has been completely overpowered by our fire at almost every point. It has been in places the heaviest and in area covered much the most extensive artillery."

### lery bombardment yet seen on this front."

### ALLIES REPULSED.

German Report Failure of British and French Attacks.

BRUSSELS, via London, June 30.—British and French attacks made yesterday and throughout the night at various points on the line were repulsed. At Richebourg, northwest of La Bassée, the Germans counterattacked immediately. In the course of their attacks the British and French continued the use of gas, but without result. There has been no interruption in the intense artillery fire on the northern part of the front.

French detachments attempted an advance in the Tature region in Champagne, but were repulsed. On the Verdun front, the German forces made progress at Hill 204.

Lieut. Boelcke brought down his nineteenth allied aeroplane near the Thiamont farm, southwest of Lillo, where he delivered an immediate counterattack. The enemy continued his futile gas attacks. The intense artillery fire continued without interruption.

Southeast of Tature and near Maisons de Champagne, advancing French detachments were singularly repulsed.

On the left bank of the Meuse we made progress on Hill 304. On the right bank of the river there was no infantry activity.

The total number of prisoners taken by us since June 23 and during the repulse of the great French counter-attack was seventy officers and 2,200 men.

On the evening of June 27, Lieut. Boelcke shot down his nineteenth allied aeroplane near the Thiamont farm, southwest of Lillo, where he delivered his fifth enemy aeroplane near Peronne. In the region of Bouillies, in the Argonne, a French biplane was brought down by our anti-aircraft guns.

A report was received in London on June 17 saying that it was believed that Capt. Boelcke had been killed in a fight with Roger Ribiere, a French aviator, near Verdun. The report was denied by the British War Office. The aviator brought down in that engagement a yellow machine of the type used by Capt. Boelcke and wore a yellow moustache, as Capt. Boelcke had been known to wear.

Lieut. Immanuel, perhaps the next best known of the German army aviators, brought down his fifth allied aeroplane before he was killed recently.

### Greece to Disband Army by July 31

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

ATHENS, via London, June 30.—The Greek Government has consented to the Entente's wish to hasten in the demobilization of the army, and has entirely disbanded by the end of July.

### ORPET DEFENCE LAYS STRESS ON 'SUICIDE'

New Witnesses on Stand—Three More Days for Evidence.

MISS YOKER VERY ILL.

WARRICK, Ill., June 30.—Will H. Orpet's attorneys to-day turned their efforts to substantiating their contention that Marian Lambert committed suicide.

The story of the University of Wisconsin student and the testimony of the chemistry instructor of the Deerfield High School and also that of a student that the dead girl might have obtained the poison, cyanide of potassium, in the school laboratory was written into the record. Then the lawyers for the defense introduced witnesses to show that the Three Oaks in Helen's Woods, where the young man is accused of having poisoned the girl, is an open and easily observed spot, which no deliberate slayer would select, and also to show by official reports of weather conditions that the bottle of molasses and water found nine days after the tragedy could have been thrown away, as Orpet claims, without its contents freezing and bursting the bottle.

The defense also expects to prove by Marian Lambert's girl friends that she was not always of the happy, care-free disposition pictured by the "Eighteen Bunch" introduced by the State; that the dead girl was subject to melancholia, which became marked with the reported sickness of Orpet and Miss Celeste Yoker.

The defense made it known to-day that it would require three or four days for the presentation of the testimony.

When Orpet's lawyers introduced the bottle of molasses and water the State practically charged that it was a "plant." To-day Prof. Henry J. Cox, the government weather observer in Chicago, refuted statements that it had been excessively cold during that time. Prof. Cox testified that the highest temperature on February 9, when the girl died, was 26 degrees above zero and the lowest 17 degrees. In the next nine days the mercury went as high as 49 and no lower than 29 degrees.

On February 9 there was an inch and a half of snow. On February 13, during which time the bottle is alleged to have lain on the ground, there was 5.3 inches of snow, and the defense maintains that the bottle lying under the thick blanket of snow was protected from the cold.

From Dale M. Brooks, a civil engineer,

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